THE DAILY LIVE STOCK REPORTER'S MARKET REPORTS ARE OFFICIAL, ACCURATE AND RELIABLE. SUBSCRIBE FOR IT AND KEEP UP WITH THE MARKET

The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter.

VOL. VIII. NORTH FORT WORTH, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904 NO. 173

LIVE STOCK MARKET

AVERAGE SATURDAY RUN OF CATTLE ON MARKET.

Early Market was Slow, with Only Outsiders Buying—Later Packers Came in, and Trading was Generally Steady.

ONLY TWO LOADS OF HOGS CAME IN TODAY.

Market was Active and Sales Were Made at Steady to Strong Prices, Nearly Everything Going at $5.50.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Today	500	200	...
Last month	764	56	641
Same day 1903	26	306	...

Official Receipts Yesterday.

Cattle	1,666
Hogs	303
Sheep	131

THE CATTLE TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Steers—Good to strict choice	$3.25@4 60
Medium fed	2 75@3 50
Stockers and feeders	2 25@2 75
Yearlings	1 25@2 25
Cows—Choice heavy fed	2 50@3 25
Medium butcher	2 00@2 50
Cutters	1 50@2 00
Canners	1 00@1 75
Bulls, stags and oxen	1 50@3 00
Calves—Good to fancy veals	3 00@4 00
Common to fair	1 00@2 75

Receipts of cattle today were fair for the closing day of the week. Eight cars were in at the opening, with one more car arriving later in the day, making total receipts close around 500, against 392 for last Saturday, 764 for the same Saturday in June, and 26 head for the same day one year ago.

The general trade ruled slow and draggy.

Local packers were out of the early market except for a few calves, and the little trading done was among outside butchers and speculators. Later packers came into the trade for a few cattle, and the few sold landed about in the same notches as at the close yesterday.

Representative sales:

No.	Ave.	Price.
Steers.		
48	1099	4 00
23	1043	3 25
27	902	3 00
1	710	2 50
2	610	2 00
4	712	2 00
Cows.		
7	714	2 25
9	810	2 00
1	870	2 00
2	915	2 00
54	713	2 00
1	1060	2 00
2	845	2 00
1	790	1 85
5	450	1 75
2	705	1 75
7	480	1 75
Heifers.		
1	510	1 65
Bulls.		
1	1310	1 60
2	1375	1 60
1	1170	1 50
Calves.		
10	229 per head	$5.00
84	232 per head	$6.75
1	230	2 00
1	110	2 10

THE HOG TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Choice sorted	$5 25@5 50
Mixed packers	5 15@5 35
Lights	4 80@5 30
Pigs	4 00@5 00
Stags and roughs	3 75@4 50

Only two loads of hogs came in today, and receipts were close around 200 head, against 56 for the same Saturday in June, and 306 for the corresponding day one year ago.

The quality today was good, but the weight averaged lighter than the run yesterday.

Packers are still short on pork and are badly in need of hogs, paying higher prices here than at any other market.

All hogs were weighed up by 8 o'clock and sales were fully steady with yesterday. A load of 79 hogs averaging 202 pounds, topped the market at $5.50, with 125-pound pigs at $5.

No.	Ave.	Price.
Hogs.		
79	202	5 50
70	194	5 50
Pigs.		
6	125	5 00
16	129	5 10

RECEIPTS AT THE YARDS TODAY.

Cattle.	
J. W. Hamilton, Rosebud	81
J. N. Payne, Graham	192
Carroll, Walker & Williams, Brady	128
L. H. Shaw, Ballinger	75
Hogs.	
Donohue Bros., Mulhall, O. T.	85
Turner & Crowder, Elk City, O. T.	87

BUYERS ON YESTERDAY'S MARKET

Cattle.	
Armour & Co.	609
Swift & Co.	27
Adler	11
Swain	38
Cobb	11
Armstrong Pkg. Co.	88
Harris	81
Burns	54
S. P. & Co.	21
Nunn	29
Erhman	35
Saunders	41
O. B. & Co.	25
Others	14
Calves.	
Swift & Co.	138
Armour & Co.	94
Hogs.	
Swift & Co.	163
Armour & Co.	130
Sheep.	
Swift & Co.	76
Others	1

THE SHEEP TRADE

Today's Quotations.

Lambs	$3 50@5 00
Wethers	3 00@4 25
Ewes	2 50@4 00
Culls	1 50@2 50

Representative sales:

Sheep.

No.	Ave.	Price.

HORSES AND MULES

Horses.

Drafts, good	$140@150
Chunks, good	75@130
Drivers, good to fancy	75 up
Drivers, medium	55@ 75
Southerners, common to fair	35@ 50
Southerners, good to extra	75@100
Plugs	15@ 20
Rangers, plain	10@ 30
Choice range horses	50@ 75
Mules.	
13½ to 14 hands, fat	$ 50@ 60
14 to 14½ hands, fat	75@ 85
14½ to 15 hands, fat	90@120
15 to 15½ hands, fat	125@140
15½ to 16 hands, fat with quality	145@160
16 to 16½ hands, extra, 1,200 to 1,500	165@175

ABOUT THE STOCK YARDS TODAY.

Mat McCutcheon of Longview is spending a few days with his father, J. D. McMutcheon, in Fort Worth.

Donohue Bros., regular and well known shippers at Fort Worth, had in today 79 hogs averaging 202 pounds which sold at $5.50, and 6 125-pound pigs which sold at $5.

Geo. McClung, one of the well known feeders of Cleburne, sold on today's market 48 steers averaging 1099 pounds at $4.00.

M. R. Birdwell, a regular shipper to this market from Palo Pinto county, marketed 54 cows averaging 713 pounds at $2.00.

W. E. Stovall of Robinson had in two cars of steers. Twenty-three averaging 1043 pounds sold at $3.25, with 27 of 902 pounds at $3.

Turner & Crowder of Elk City, O. T., were represented on the market today with one load of hogs. Seventy averaging 194 pounds sold at $5.50, with 16 pigs averaging 128 at $5.10.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was promise of a rain in Fort Worth Friday evening, but only a slight sprinkle fell. Rain is reported in other parts of the state. Shackelford county had a good wetting, that was much needed. Denison sends out report that the country around that town and in the Red River valley had a heavy rain that did much good.

W. M. Plaster, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Paul's Valley, I. T., died at his ranch near Maysville, as a result of injuries received Tuesday afternoon when he was kicked in the breast by a mule. Eight ribs and the collar bone were broken and resulted in death at 6 o'clock this morning.

GOOD FOR THE FARMER.

The United States seems about to lose its proud prominence as the granary of the world. It has long been our boast that we produced enoug breadstuffs to supply not only our own necessities, but those of foreign countries. Recent returns show a marked decrease in the area of land planted in wheat and oats. There are now some 44,000,000 acres devoted to wheat culture in this country, but this area has not increased in the last six years, in spite of the advance in population and in demand. As an inevitable consequence, our exports must decline. India, Australia, Russia and Argentine are now supplying considerable percentages of the wheat that formerly came from the United States alone. The outlook, however, is reassuring to the farmer, for with the growth in demand exceeding the supply, there is no danger of over-production and low prices. The farmer is learning to produce wheat, and other grains also, cheaper every year. He is fast adopting the methods of intensive farming, and instead of shipping the raw material as he has been doing, he manufactures his product at home into flour, breadstuffs, etc., and sells it abroad in the concentrated form for the top market price. Whether the wheat it to be consumed at home or abroad does not affect the agricultural interests, however it may influence the economic situation of the country.

EVEN THE GOAT STRIKES.

Chicago Live Stock World: Pfaelzer's decoy sheep, "Billy," went on a strike today. "Billy's" task is to lead the live mutton purchases of his owner from the sheep market to the slaughter house nearly half a mile away. Ordinarily he has a soft snap, but since the strike was started his life has assumed a strenuous phase, outside killers being called on to supply the deficiency in mutton caused by the tie-up. "Billy" made a dozen round trips to the slaughter house yesterday and contracted sore feet. This morning he signified his disapproval of such abnormal activity by refusing to lead his trustful kind to the slaughter longer. Unless he changes his mind, "Billy's" independence will probably reduce him to dressed mutton form.

NO MATTER

What you want it will save time and money if you use the Classified Columns of The Reporter. This paper reaches the homes of stockmen. Rates reasonable.

WEEK'S MARKET REVIEW

A GOOD MARKET IN BOTH CATTLE AND HOGS.

Notwithstanding the Strike, a Good Business was Done at the Yards—Figures for the Week.

Though a number of workers at the packing houses have been on strike all of the week, the showing of business done at the stockyards has been a very good one.

Receipts of cattle were as large as during the week before the strike began, and trading was active and prices generally higher. Receipts of hogs show a considerable falling off, but prices advanced steadily all the week, and sales at $5.50 were higher than any since last February.

After a light run last week, cattle began to come in larger numbers on Monday, shippers gaining confidence in the ability of the packers here to handle a reasonable number. About 900 cattle came in, all of them that were offered for sale being taken at generally higher prices. Tuesday's receipts ran up to 1,214, all of which sold at still higher prices. Wednesday, with 1,334 in, the market was uneven. Thursday's receipts ran up to 1,623, and sales of all good beef steers and butcher cows were steady; calves advanced a quarter. Yesterday the market weakened and fell off 10 to 15 cents, though the 1,665 head on sale were about all taken by packers and speculators.

Hogs.

The Fort Worth market has held up strong and advanced, in the face of declines at other markets. None were in on Monday. Tuesday's receipts of 148 head sold promptly at 10 to 15 cents over Saturday's closing. Wednesday the run was 349, and sales were steady. Thursday and Friday the market held steady to strong, sales being made yesterday at $5.50, which was far above Kansas City. The light receipts have of course accounted for the keeping up of prices here while other markets were declining.

Sheep.

Not enough sheep came in to make a market. They were generally of inferior quality. A few good lambs sold well, but the sheep were not such as justified packers in bidding well for them.

Receipts.

Receipts of cattle are about the same as for the week before the strike began. Hogs are only 1,200, about the same as for last week. Sheep show practically no change.

Following are the figures for the week, compared with last week and the corresponding week in 1903:

	This wk.	Last wk.	Same wk '03
Cattle	7,234	4,546	6,229
Hogs	1,300	1,151	1,519
Sheep	804	880	2,195

Total receipts to date for the year, compared with the same period in 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Cattle	208,139	196,244
Hogs	170,661	85,795
Sheep	83,049	103,354

CATTLE.

Monday.

Receipts 898. Steers, top $4.50, bulk $3.00@4.40. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.85@2.15.

The supply today was composed mostly of steers, of from handy weight grassers to heavy well finished cattle.

Buyers were out early to get cattle to begin killing on, and all early receipts were snapped up shortly after the opening on a strong to 10c higher basis.

The market on later arrivals, which were mostly drive-ins with the quality nothing to speak of, lost the early strength and closed weak.

Receipts of butcher stock were light and mostly of medium grades.

Trading on the few that were in ruled active and sold early with prices fully steady with the close of last week, the bulk going at a range of from $1.85@2.15.

Packers were looking for calves today, and the few that arrived were taken by them on a fully steady basis with the close of last week, but common thin calves were slow selling.

Tuesday.

Receipts 1,214. Steers, top $4.30, bulk $2.75@4.05. Cows, top $3.25, bulk $2.10@2.50. Calves, top $3.50, bulk $3.25@3.50.

The supply of steers was heavier than yesterday, but about up to general expectations.

The demand proved equal to the supply, and local buyers took hold quite freely, purchasing the bulk of the steer offerings fully steady with yesterday.

The general trade had plenty of life and snap, but the quality of offerings seemed to be just what was wanted, and all steer offerings were practically cleaned up by noon.

The volume of offerings in butcher stock today was only moderate.

Local buyers had quite urgent orders for all good to choice cows and heifers and these sold in good season on a strong to 10c higher basis.

The common classes found a poor outlet and in such cases salesmen complained of weakness.

Receipts of calves were quite liberal, but local houses had plenty of orders, and the pens were cleared in good season on a steady to strong basis.

Wednesday.

Receipts 1,334. Steers, top $4.60, bulk $3.50@4.15. Cows, top $2.50, bulk $1.85@2.10.

The general trade ruled active, but there was a difference of opinion among traders, and sales were uneven. Some were calling the market steady to strong, while others were calling steers 10 to 15c lower.

Receipts of butcher stock were light and mostly of common to medium quality. There was a strong demand for all good killing cows, which sold active and fully steady with yesterday.

The market on canners, of which there was a good supply, was completely demoralized. Packers refused to look at this kind, and the only outlet was to buyers who wanted thin cows for pasture. Shippers had to sell lower, this kind going mostly around $1.25.

Thursday.

Receipts 1,623. Steers, top $4.50, bulk $3.00@4.10. Cows, top $2.85, bulk $2.15@2.60. Calves, bulk $3.25.

The demand proved equal to the supply, and trading was active from the start. Local buyers took hold freely, and with some demand from the outside, trading was satisfactory to salesmen and fully steady with yesterday.

The supply of butcher stock was only moderate today and of fairly good quality. Local buyers had quite urgent orders for all good to choice cows and heifers, and these sold in good season at steady to strong prices, while common and medium classes found an outlet in most cases at unchanged prices, though salesmen still complain of a weakness.

Small supplies of calves were here today, and the strong demand caused an active market on a 25c higher basis.

Friday.

Receipts 1,665. Steers, top $4.20, bulk $3.35@4.00. Cows, top $2.75, bulk $1.50@2.50. Calves, top $3.75.

Receipts of steers were fairly liberal and composed about half of the total.

The supply was mostly medium to fairly well finished grades with nothing strictly choice on sale.

The market late yesterday closed weak and lower and there was a bearish disposition on the part of buyers again today, and bidding was lower.

The general trade ruled slow and draggy, and after cattle started to the scales sales were generally on a 10 to 15c lower basis than the opening trade of yesterday.

The same feeling was shown toward the butcher stock end of the trade as on steers. There was a fairly active movement of cows to the scales at an early hour, but all salesmen were quoting sales another 10c off from the close yesterday, or 10 to 15 lower than early trading.

HOGS.

Tuesday.

Receipts 148. Top $5.35, bulk $5.35.

The quality today was fairly good, and while there was a sprinkling of light pigs, the total run averaged around 200 pounds.

Both packers had urgent orders and were badly in need of hogs, and buyers started in early buying, generally on a 10 to 15c higher basis than the close of last week.

Wednesday.

Receipts 349. Top $5.45, bulk $5.30@5.35.

At the start-off of the market today trading was a little draggy. Buyers were trying to buy lower, in sympathy with a decline at other points. The demand called for more hogs than were on sale, and as salesmen were holding for steady prices, buyers did not wait long before they took the supply and business was cleaned up early on a fully steady basis with yesterday.

A few hogs arrived late in the day and the market continued to show strength with closing sales about 10 higher than the opening.

Thursday.

Receipts 294. Top $5.45, bulk $5.30@5.35.

The supply today was mixed, of light weight, and only medium quality. Packers were badly in need of hogs, and with butchers wanting a few there was some scrambling for the small supply, which sold early on a fully steady basis with yesterday.

The top today was 5.45 for hogs averaging 241 pounds, with the bulk of sales around $5.30, and pigs at $4.35.

Friday.

Receipts 303. Top $5.50, bulk $5.40@5.47½.

The quality today showed an improvement over yesterday, and the supply was of better weight, with few pigs.

The good demand from packers and the light supply coming made another strong market, and all offerings sold out shortly after the opening of the market, and sales were fully steady and in some cases a shade higher than yesterday.

SHEEP.

Monday.

Arrivals of sheep today were estimated close around 270 head, the quality of which was only medium.

The lack of hogs directed the interest of buyers to the sheep end of the trade, and trading ruled active and fully steady with last week. A few lambs averaging 46 pounds topped the trade today at $4.25, with 239 head of clipped wethers averaging 80 to 82 pounds at from $3.25@3.35, and mixed culled sheep averaging from 74 to 78 pounds at a range of from $2.60@2.90.

WORK MOVES SMOOTHLY

FIGURES FOR THE WEEK SHOW LARGE PURCHASES.

Everything at the Stockyards Quiet, Little to Indicate that a Strike is Going On.

The close of the second week of the strike shows everything quiet at this place, and the packing houses running with an increasing output. Figures printed below show that they bought for slaughter 5 days of this week 4,552 cattle, against 4,632 for the week ending July 9, before the strike began.

Nothing but the few guards at the entrance to the yards, and pickets of strikers along Main street, gave signs of anything unusual going on.

When the strikers went back to ask for their old places yesterday, in accordance with the agreement made in Chicago for the packers to put as many of them to work as were needed, only about 15 were wanted at one plant, and fewer than that at the other. This shows that each of them must have a pretty good force of butchers on hand. The strikers were disappointed at their failure to get places for all of them, and this caused the second strike.

Sales for the Week.

The sales of cattle to packers and others this week, as given below, are taken from the official reports of the stock yards:

	Packers.	Others.	Total.
Monday	558	20	578
Tuesday	1,055	149	1,204
Wednesday	1,015	129	1,144
Thursday	1,056	220	1,276
Friday	868	448	1,316
	4,552	966	5,518

This is for only five days of the week, and shows an average of 910 cattle per day bought by the packers. This is conclusive proof that the packing houses have not been by any means crippled, as has been asserted by the strikers.

This compares with a total buying of 2,061 cattle by packers last week.

BIG IRRIGATION LAKE.

Will Furnish Water for Fourteen Thousand Acres of Land.

From Judge Henry Sayles of Abilene, who has been in Fort Worth, something is learned of the magnitude of the irrigation work near Wichita Falls. Judge Sayles said the company was well satisfied with the results of the irrigation project thus far, and that the lake had an average of fifteen feet of water in it, sufficient to irrigate about 14,000 acres. He stated that thus far there were 2,000 acres in cultivation, and that his company contemplated adding 2,000 acres this fall.

The crops raised are fairly diversified, cantaloupes being at present the chief and most profitable production. The demand for cantaloupes from the Northern markets, Judge Sayles said, was unprecedented this year, and, while the crop was a bit slow in maturing, still the fruit raised was of an exceptionally high grade.

RAINS OVER THE WEST.

Heavy Fall Yesterday in the Country Around Abilene.

The Weather Bureau forecast for tonight and Sunday: Showers tonight. Sunday fair.

Reports received at the Weather Bureau here tell of heavy rains over the state yesterday. The west got a good wetting. Abilene was the center of the rainfall, and is credited with 2½ inches. All of the country south and west shared in this good fortune, as far down as San Angelo. The country south and west of Fort Worth also had good rains, many places getting over an inch.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	6,000	2,000
Kansas City	1,500	5,000	...
St. Louis	400	1,000	150
	2,300	12,000	2,150

Chicago.

Special to The Reporter.

Union Stock Yards, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts 400. Market slow.

HOGS—Receipts 6,000. Market slow to lower. Top $5.40, bulk $5.10@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000. Slow.

Kansas City.

Special to The Reporter.

Kansas City, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts 1,500. Market slow.

HOGS—Receipts 5,000. Market uncertain, lower. Top $5.20, bulk $4.90@5.20.

St. Louis.

Special to The Reporter.

National Stockyards, July 23.—CATTLE—Receipts 400, Texas 250. Market steady.

HOGS—Receipts 1,000. Lower. Top $5.30.

SHEEP—Receipts 150. Steady.

THE MOKI NECROMANCERS.

Wonder-Working Semi-Savages to be Seen at the World's Fair.

The Mokis and Zunis from the Painted Desert country of the Colorado in Arizona and New Mexico, who are now to be seen at the World's Fair in St. Louis, are the most remarkable people which, for the purposes of the great exposition, have been brought together.

At the Cliff Dwellers concession there are nearly three hundred of these strange people. They are led by chiefs, guarded by medicine men, and present and maintain all their strangely interesting tribal customs in the secret chambers and the open spaces of a great cliff which was built for them in the heart of St. Louis. This cliff is a vast mass of cement hundreds of feet above the surrounding country. The plot of ground on which it was erected, with the space above it, covers seven acres. On three sides of the inclosure are the adobe houses of the natives, where dwell the families with children, the cliff caverns being reserved for the young warriors, sons of the chiefs and those youths who are reserved for introduction into the mysterious rites of necromancy, legerdemain and other accomplishments for which the Zuni and Moki descendants of the original Cliff Dwellers are noted among scholars, travelers and other men of science.

In the center of the big rectangle which makes up the Cliff proper, the medicine men and necromancers have built themselves a theater, the stage of which will repay close inspection. Nothing that any aboriginal tribe has done so far at the World's Fair quite equals this amusement temple of the Mokis. The structure is a faithful reproduction of the stage, they use in Mokiland, where annually in August they dance their famous Snake Dance, the most marvelous native Indian rite in Nort America. The Moki priests, the chiefs, their young medicine men all take part in it. During the ceremony they present their skill as snake charmers. Not until this exhibition by the Moki snake dancers is witnessed can a fair notion of the marvelous powers of these sons of the hill-cleft West be had.

Among the Zunis in the Cliff Dwellers concession are not a few who speak Spanish fluently. Their contact with white civilization has given to them a just measure of the Caucasian race and for hundreds of years these redskins and their white neighbors have got along quite pleasantly together. This is probably owing to the fact that the Zunis and Mokis occupy cliffs, rocks and mountain sides in a region where the average Anglo-Saxon desire for free land cannot be satisfied so readily as is the case in other parts of the Indian region now within the territory of the United States. From this peaceful contact with the white man the Mokis and Zunis have also learned much of the value of the precious metals which they deftly make into ornaments. The silversmiths of the Mokis at the Cliff Dwellers are a special attraction well worth the attention of any World's Fair visitor.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Summary of the Week's Bank Statement from New York.

Special to The Reporter.

New York, July 23.—Following is a summary of the bank statement for the week:

Reserve on deposit, inc.	$ 6,046,250
Loans, increase	12,330,500
Specie, increase	10,656,500
Legal tender, increase	958,200
Deposits, increase	22,273,800
Circulation, decrease	23,600

EIGHT YEARS OF DROUTH.

Arizona Suffering from Conditions that are Killing the Forests.

The Southwestern Stockman of Phoenix, Arizona, tells the following story of the drouth in its territory:

The disastrous result of eight years of drouth in a region that has only a limited water supply is the most impressive lesson contained in Professional Paper No. 23, recently published by the United States Geological Survey. "Forest Conditions in the Black Mesa Forest Reserve, Arizona," is the title of the paper, which was prepared by Mr. F. G. Plummer from notes furnished by Messrs. Theodore F. Rixon and Arthur Dodwell.

The reserve comprises an area of 2,786 square miles and includes Yavapai, Coconino, Gila, Navajo, Apache and Graham counties, Arizona. It is an irregular strip of land running from central Arizona in a general southeasterly direction to the New Mexico boundary. It follows and lies principally on the north slope of the Colorado Gila divide. The character of this divide, known as Black Mesa, is that of a southward facing escarpment of nearly perpendicular rock, 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, which is inaccessible, except in a few places, to the most daring climber. It is the south edge of the great Colorado plateau. The topography of the reserve is in general rough and broken, though the southeastern portion is more rolling, with several high plateaus.

Water is very scarce. Eight years ago the reserve was comparatively well watered, but successive seasons of drouth have rendered it exceedingly dry, and unless a change for the better occurs cattlemen and sheepmen will desert the country. Numerous small areas were once profitably farmed, but in recent years the lack of rainfall has caused a marked decline in agriculture. Grazing, the main industry of this and adjacent regions, has also suffered greatly from continued drouths. The only remaining areas which are used solely for cattle range are on Blue and Salt rivers and Eagle creek. The best growths of wild forage grasses are nearly always found at some distance from water, and are consequently not available for stock which are unable to make the trip from water to pasture.

The Verde slope, in the Beaver creek water shed, is an example of repeated overstocking. This district was formerly a source of great wealth to settlers in that vicinity, but the excessive number of cattle and horses grazed in it has finally resulted in the complete annihilation of the pasture. Unless stringent rules are adopted to regulate the number of stock and the areas on which they shall be grazed on each permit, this condition will sooner or later prevail throughout the reserve.

Yellow pine is the principal timber tree of the reserve and the only lumber at present used for manufacturing purposes. The drouth of the last eight years has affected even trees like the yellow pine, alligator, juniper, and Arizona cypress, which, as a rule, stand dry weather very well. Hundreds of thousands of feet of timber will be lost unless immediately logged.

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The grower of farm products, live stock and poultry is requested to read this paper before going to market. It will pay him.

Correspondence telling of the condition of live stock, its progress and improvement of the industry, and anything that would be of interest to stock raisers, is invited.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904.

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Daily this paper receives calls from railroad freight agents, claim agents, railway attorneys, or lawyers interested in damage suits against railroads, asking for copies of The Reporter of a back date, containing the market reports on that day. These we have generally supplied; but hereafter we will furnish such papers only at the price of 10 cents each, money to accompany order.

The Reporter is the official market paper of the Fort Worth Stockyards, and its reports of sales are depended upon as evidence in damage suits against railroads, but we cannot hunt up back copies and give them away without a charge. The price is 10 cents apiece.

SIRES AND SONS.

Lord Kitchener, who arrived recently at Simla, looks well, it is said, but is still very lame.

Paul Loubet, eldest son of the president of the French republic, has just accepted a $400 a year clerkship in the Bank of France.

Professor W. F. King, chief astronomer for the Canadian government, is preparing to undertake the resurvey of the Alaskan boundary in accordance with the recent award of the Alaskan commission.

J. Frank Hanly, the Republican nominee for governor of Indiana, began work in life as a digger of ditches for tiles and studied while he dug, became a lawyer and worked his way to the front rank in his party.

Samuel J. Andalman, an eighteen-old-year lad of Chicago, recently tried and lost a case at law which marked No. 13 on his list of appearances at the bar. He won his first twelve cases. All his trials have been within a year.

James F. Hyde, city treasurer, city comptroller and deputy collector of Lincoln, Ill., is claimed to be the oldest municipal officer, the oldest bookkeeper and the busiest nonagenarian in the United States. He is in his ninety-first year.

Dr. Richard Moldenke, a retired millionaire iron king, has about finished his castle on the crest of the Watchung hills in New Jersey. The mansion is built on plans in imitation of a stronghold inhabited by Moldenke's ancestors in Germany in the middle ages.

Martin T. Burke of Lacrosse, Wis., for many years a well known business man of that city, who was by marriage a cousin of General Grant, is the only survivor of the few men who were associated with the great soldier-statesman in the famous old leather store in Galena.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Neither Berne nor Paris uses "13" in house numbers. They use 12½. If superstition can farther go, we do not know how, even in darkest Africa.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The California is the latest battleship to be launched. If congress does not make separate states of the remaining territories the United States navy will have to take county names pretty soon.—Iowa Register and Leader.

The announcement that hereafter preference will be given to married men, and especially to men of considerable families, in making appointments in the postoffice department conforms to a rule that has long been observed in many private institutions.—Kansas City Star.

The recognition of the billboard as a public nuisance is general, and protests against it come from all sections of the country. Only by the creation of a strong public sentiment can the nuisance be abated, and it is gratifying to note the growth of sentiment in this direction.—Dunkirk Grape Belt.

Attempted Assault Charged.

Alvarado, Tex., July 22.—John Watson was arrested near here, charged with attempted criminal assault. He had an examining trial and his band fixed at $500, in default of which he was sent to jail at Cleburne.

An Odd English Law.

Growing blackberries and mushrooms by law are not private property in England. One may be prosecuted for trespass on land where they grow, but not for theft in taking them.

THE LITTLE PURITAN.

I am a very pretty girl—
My eyes are big and blue;
I walk as if I am afraid
That I will break in two;
I keep my eyes upon the ground,
My voice is sweet and low,
And when I clear my throat I act
As if it hurts me so.

Once I walked on a railroad bridge
And made believe that I
Was scared to be above the creek
So very, very high.
I took the cutest little steps,
I shuddered at the stream
And charmed my beau by gasping out
A charming little scream.

Whene'er I see a horrid cow
I gasp and fight for breath
And cuddle up to Charley, and
It tickles him to death.
The thought of how I need his strength
Brings to his face a smile,
And so I'll jolly him along
And land him after awhile.

—Indianapolis Sun.

Strictly Speaking—Correct.

Keeper—Now, then, we don't allow fishing on these grounds.

Small Boy—I ain't fishing in the grounds. I'm fishing in the water.

A Raleigh by Proxy.

A tall, straight young man and a girl who looked as though she had just stepped out of a love story illustration in a magazine stood together under the canopy in front of the Reading terminal after the rain had stopped late Thursday afternoon. They were waiting for a car, he idly watching the crowd pick its way over the wet street, she gazing, with a little frown, at the muddy crossing.

"Extry poipers! Extry, mister?" shouted a ragamuffin of a newsboy, holding out an early evening edition to the young man.

"No, kid, I guess not," said he, smiling. Then: "Hold on a minute, son. Are you too busy right now to stop and earn a quarter?"

"Sure I ain't! What d'ye t'ink I am?" came the indignant answer.

"Well, then, take ten of your papers, quick; spread 'em out from here to the car tracks. Get busy, now!"

When the car came up, he turned to the girl, who hadn't quite comprehended what this was all about, and, with a little gesture of his head that was not at all displeasing, even if it was a bit dramatic, bowed her to the pathway.

"Oh, Dick, you foolish boy!" she exclaimed.

But she blushed and smiled as proudly as ever a queen on a Raleigh's cloak as she made her way to the car.

"Absurd!" said an angular shopper with spectacles.

"How lovely!" said another pretty young woman.

And "Hully gee!" said the boy.—Philadelphia Press.

How They Regard Us.

"Ask him what he thinks of the Americans," said the reporter to the interpreter who was helping him interview the distinguished Japanese.

The interpreter asked the question, and the distinguished visitor made a reply.

"He says," the interpreter translated, "that the Americans are the greatest people he has seen in his travels. Indeed, he declares, they may well be called 'the Japanese of the west.'"—Baltimore World.

Strenuous Times Since.

Pa—Now, don't ask me any more questions. I don't see why your history lessons should bother you so. They didn't bother me when I was a boy.

Willie—Well, there wasn't so much history made when you was a boy.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Kick Coming.

Mrs. Ricker—Our Helen is to be married on Thursday of next week, Mary, and—

Maid—You've forgot, marm, that Thursday is my afternoon off. You'll have to take some other day for the wedding, marm.—Boston Transcript.

What the Reports Show.

"Can two opposing parties win the same victory?"

"Of course not."

"I guess you haven't read the Russian and Japanese reports of some of the fighting along the Yalu."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Ought to Be Satisfied.

"Jones is tickled to death over the event; he wanted the baby bad."

"He ought to be satisfied then; it's unquestionably the worst on the block!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Uncomplaining Sufferer.

Little Tildy—Don't you get awful tired doin' nothin', mister?

Languid Lannigan—Turrible, sissy, but I never complains. Everybody has dere troubles.

An Outing.

Bill—Our poker club had an outing yesterday.

Jill—Is that so? How much were you out?—Yonkers Statesman.

Her Pet Aversion.

Maria de Medici, the wife of Louis XII., fond as she was of flowers, generally speaking, could not disguise her repugnance to roses, even painted ones.

A Notable Lightship.

The Nantucket South Shoals lightship is farther from land than any other in the world, being fifty-two miles from the island.

A MYSTERY SOLVED

[Original.]

In 1880 I went to Chicago to live and purchased a dwelling house on what is called the north side. A house that had stood on the same lot had been burned in the great fire of 1871, the one I bought having been built two years later.

I made the acquaintance of Lloyd Churchill (the names in this story are all assumed) a steady, religious young man, and I invited him to dine with me. Churchill, I understood, had lost his sweetheart, Aline Haight, during the Chicago fire, she having been among the missing after that great conflagration. I noticed during the dinner that Churchill was very much depressed, and later, when we were alone together, he told me that the house which had stood on the ground I now lived on had belonged to David Piggott, the only man he had feared as a rival for the love of Aline Haight. From what Churchill told me I gathered that Piggott was a wild fellow, and Miss Haight was a mild feminine type of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," now impressed by the piety of Churchill and now led away by the reckless pleasure loving Piggott. There was a mystery connected with Miss Haight's disappearance in this—that Piggott was also among the missing after the fire.

Churchill never married. He died in 1895, I being with him at the time of his death, for I had become much attached to him.

"I am going to Aline," he said. "I have always believed that she and Piggott were together on that terrible night, that he held her for the time being under his influence, but that she died true to me."

A few years after Churchill's death there were a number of burglaries in Chicago, especially in my neighborhood, and I never went to bed without fearing for what valuables I kept in the house. Among other things I had a great deal of old silver and jewels that had come to me by inheritance from different branches of my family. Since I had no use for either I determined to have a vault made in my cellar for their keeping. One morning I went down there to pick out a place for my vault. In a recess so dark that I was obliged to use a candle I examined the wall closely and noticed a line forming a rectangle about five feet high by three feet wide. I tapped the wall within this rectangle, and instead of giving the sound of stone it gave the sound of iron. Thinking it might be a door, I looked for a keyhole, but found none. Procuring a hammer, I tapped upon different places till, striking a certain spot, there was a click, and what really turned out to be a door sprung outward about an inch. With my fingers I pulled it open.

What was beyond I could not see, for all was as dark as Erebus. The dank, musty smell was certainly uninviting. I held the candle inside and caught a confused view of what made me start away from the opening, and I didn't pause before I had reached the other end of the cellar. But curiosity soon got the better of terror, and I went back. This time I bent my head and entered the space that lay beyond the door.

It was a handsomely furnished apartment, though the hangings were dropping to pieces and the carpets eaten away in spots. In the center was a table, on which were dishes and traces of a supper, though only traces, for every crumb had been consumed. On a divan lay the skeleton of two women in the costume of young persons. They were locked in each others' arms. On the floor was the skeleton of a man and in an easy chair that of another.

I staggered to the doorway and recovered my equanimity in the cellar. Then again my curiosity drove me back.

On the table lay a folded piece of paper which had evidently been torn from the back of a letter. On it was written:

Monday morning, Oct. 9, 1871.

We, two young girls and two young men, came here last night. Something has occurred to bar the opening of our door, and we are imprisoned.

DAVID PIGGOTT,
ARTHUR HUNT,
ALINE HAIGHT,
EDITH TURNER.

I stood successively before each skeleton to examine it. In the hand of one of the girls I noticed that the bony fingers clasped a piece of paper. I took it out and on it read:

Lloyd—If you ever get this it is to tell you that I have yielded to temptation, but I die sure that if I could live it would be always for you and the good, spurning the evil. ALINE.

I accounted for the causes leading to this singular scene in this wise:

Piggott must have been full of those absurdities that we often find in youth. The fitting up of this place, which was doubtless more fascinating because it was a secret; the bringing of his friends here to a supper party on that memorable Sunday night before the great fire, could only have been conceived by one with wild fancies, extreme recklessness and no principle. Shut in under ground, they had not heard the turmoil above until the house fell and closed their egress. They must have lived as long as their supper lasted, for there was ventilation into a chimney that was left standing.

What did I do? Procured a supply of stone and mortar and with my own hands walled up the opening.

JOHN B. ARMSTRONG.

THE MORAL METROPOLIS.

There is no doubt about it—vice hunting has become a fad in Gotham. The papers are full of it. It recalls Disraeli's remark that London is never so amusing as when in a spasm of virtue.—Boston Herald.

We have had moral crusades based upon waves of virtuous indignation against various forms of illegal and debasing industry, but never till now have we had a moral uprising against gambling.—New York Globe.

CHINA.

There seem to be signs that in spite of a corrupt and incompetent government China is beginning to awake from her sleep of centuries.—New York Press.

What China might achieve if it should be really seized with a desire to take advantage of the long despised European and American science and culture almost passes the bounds of imagination.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Orange Trees.

Italian oranges rarely yield over 2,000 to the tree. Florida and California trees forty years old bear 20,000 each.

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CURIOUS CULLINGS.

Families who dwell in trees are not uncommon in the Philippines.

A Connecticut woman has just taken from her ear a tiny onion which had been there for forty-three years.

The secretary of the treasury has received a sixty dollar conscience contribution in an envelope postmarked "Back Bay, Boston."

At a farmers' institute recently held at Nashua, Ia., a resident of that city exhibited corn over forty years of age. It was gathered in the fall of 1864 in Virginia.

At Egerszeg, Hungary, a girl was buried while in a state of coma. Robbers opened her grave to steal her jewelry and were frightened away by the girl recovering consciousness and sitting up in her coffin.

BRITAIN IN TIBET.

The British march of empire has lost none of its sanguinary hue in its transfer from Indian to Tibetan soil.—Omaha Bee.

The slaughter of the Tibetans by the British is the result of a campaign for the introduction of Indian tea.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Many curious things have been done to extend commerce. It may be that the English will deprive one lama of political power and give it to another to open Tibet to India tea.—Chicago Tribune.

Great Britain publicly admits that she is at war with Tibet. The English are having beastly luck of late in getting into wars that give them no chance whatever to show what their navy can do.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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FOR THE CHILDREN

An Indian Club Trick.

Can you lean over, place an Indian club on the top of your head and keep it balanced there?

Try it and see.

Or take a bottle. It will be quite as good for the purpose.

If you can do this stunt, you are ready for the "trick" (for we haven't got to it yet). With the Indian club balanced on your head, stoop down and pick up some small object like a coin from the floor with your mouth and rise again.

If you fail and conclude that the trick is not as easy as it at first seemed to be, try these directions and see if you can then succeed:

Bend your head until your chin rests firmly against your breast. Then, placing the Indian club on your head, make sure that it balances perfectly.

Finally bend your knees cautiously, bringing one knee to the floor, then lower your hands to the floor, stretch your legs out under you and slowly bring your mouth down to the object that is to be picked up off the floor.

When you have got it in your mouth, go backward through all the above motions and return to your original position.

Obeying Orders.

One day a farmer saw some huntsmen coming toward his field. The field had just been planted, and the horses would have killed the crops. The farmer sent out a boy to keep the gate closed, and he was told not to open it under any consideration. The huntsmen came up to the gate and ordered it opened, but the boy refused to do so. The men grew very impatient. They threatened and bribed him, but all in vain. The boy refused. The Duke of Wellington stepped at the front and said, "My boy, I am the Duke of Wellington, and I command that gate to be opened." The boy took off his cap and said, "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not want me to disobey my master's orders." The duke took off his cap and said: "I honor the boy or man who obeys orders and can resist threats and bribes. If I had an army of such people, I could conquer the whole world."

The Baltimore Oriole.

This handsome bird is sometimes called the golden robin. Its summer range includes the southerly portions of Canada and extends to the gulf of Mexico. Its exquisite plumage is matched by its sweetness of note. Its rich array has doubtless helped to teach it the fine taste it displays in building its nest. While busy nest building if colored worsted and floss silks are placed where the bird can see them the little artist will blend the various hues in its structure with surprising judgment. The nest is generally suspended from a few small twigs attached to the limb of some graceful elm, the bird's desire to display its beautiful swaying home sometimes overcoming its instinct for seclusion. The cruel practice is now at an end of killing thousands of them for decorative use in millinery.—Boston Globe.

An Illuminating Crab.

One of the marine curiosities fished some time ago from the bottom of the Indian ocean was a mammoth sea crab, which continually emitted a bright white light, similar to that seen in the spasmodic flashes of phosphorescent luminosity emitted by the common glowworm.

The crab was captured in the daytime and placed in a large tank containing specimens of fish, nothing peculiar except its immense size being noticeable in the broad glare of the tropical sun.

At night, however, when all was pitchy darkness, the crab lit up the tank so that the other creatures in it could be plainly seen.

How Far a Stork Flies.

To ascertain the range of stork migration a Polish nobleman attached a plate to the neck of one leaving the shores of the Baltic bearing the inscription, "This stork comes from Poland," in Latin. The following spring the same stork was seen in the nobleman's park and with a small metal box about its neck in addition to the inscribed plate. This when opened was found to contain several precious stones and the Latin words, "India sends him back with a present to the Poles."

Stag-a-Laggle—A Game.

All the children scatter about as they would for blind man's buff.

One is the stag, and the others must run around trying to keep from being caught by him.

If he catches any one the person caught must join hands with him, and they two run together until they catch another. These three hold hands and chase the others. So the game goes on until the last person has been caught.

What Hats Are For.

Hats are made to wear; also to take off when you meet a grown person. That is, if you are a boy.

The Children's King.

There once was a merry old monarch
Who ruled in a frolicsome way,
He cut up high jinks with the children
And played with them all through the day.

"A king always gets into trouble
When trying to govern," he said,
"So nothing but marbles and leapfrog
And tennis shall bother my head."

Ah, well! The wise people deposed him
"You may govern the children," said they.
"Why, that is exactly what suits me,"
He replied and went on with his play.

But it wasn't a year till the people
All wanted the king back again.
They had learned that a ruler of children
Makes a pretty good ruler of men.
—Washington Star.

Hard to Please.

The newly rich offend us,
Our snubs they must endure,
The while with equal fervor
We cut the newly poor.
—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Smart Boy.

"Pa, how does the nose convey the sense of smell to the brain?"

"By the nerves, my boy."

"Then the nose is a nerve scenter, isn't it, pa?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Took It Literally.

One Sunday recently a lady went into a church in a town to which she was a stranger and asked to be shown to a seat. The policeman conducted her to a back seat in the gallery, the only other occupant at the time being an old gentleman, who rose to let her pass. It was somewhat dark, and the lady as she shook her skirts and settled down had a horrible suspicion that she was sitting on something besides the cushion. She put out her hand and drew forth the sad remains of a silk hat.

"Oh," she said to the old gentleman, "I beg your pardon. I'm so sorry."

The old gentleman looked at the melancholy ruin and replied that it could not be helped.

"Oh, it's truly generous of you to say so," said the lady, "but I'm afraid you're angry."

"Not in the least," said the old gentleman, straightening out the hat and placing it under the seat." You see, it's not my hat. It belongs to Mr. ——, who showed you in!"—Tit-Bits.

Important If True.

Miss Knox—I'm told your husband, under the influence of the wine at that dinner the other night, declared he had "married beauty and brains."

Mrs. Bridley—Well, well! How nice!

Miss Knox—Nice? Aren't you going to investigate? Evidently he's a bigamist.—Philadelphia Press.

As It Usually Happens.

Barnes—They say that Widow Oneeds' husband wasn't much of a man.

Howes—No, I don't think he was, but he'll get a splendid character from Mrs. Oneeds when she marries his successor.—Boston Transcript.

Considerate.

"I see that you have the villain hissing defiance every two or three pages," said the stage manager.

"Yes," answered the playwright wearily. "When it comes to hissing I want the villain to have a good start on the audience."—Washington Star.

Reflection on Him.

The author of the remark, "Time will tell," was confronted by Time himself.

"Look here," said the old gentleman, "don't you know you will get people all mixed up about me? I'm no woman."—Judge.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK RATES.

Tariff Fixed for Shippers by the State Railway Commission.

The following tables gives the rate on beef cattle, oxen, cows, calves, goats, hogs and sheep; also on cattle 1 year old and over, for distances from 10 miles to 750.

DISTANCE—Miles.		RATES. No. 1	RATES. No. 2
10 and less		6	8½
15 and over	10	6½	9
20 and over	15	7	9½
25 and over	20	7½	10
30 and over	25	8	10½
35 and over	30	8½	11½
40 and over	35	9	12
45 and over	40	9½	12½
50 and over	45	10	13
60 and over	50	10½	13½
70 and over	60	11	14¼
80 and over	70	11½	15
90 and over	80	12	15½
100 and over	90	12½	16¼
125 and over	100	13¾	17½
150 and over	125	15	18¾
175 and over	150	16¼	20
200 and over	175	17½	21¼
250 and over	200	18¾	22½
300 and over	250	20	23¾
350 and over	300	21¼	25
400 and over	350	22½	26
450 and over	400	23¾	27
500 and over	450	25	28
550 and over	500	26¼	29
600 and over	550	27½	30
650 and over	600	28¾	31
700 and over	650	30	32
750 and over	700	31¼	33
	over 750	32½	34

Column No. 1 is for shipment over a single line of road, or over two or more lines under one management. Column No. 2 is for shipment over two or more lines under different managements.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION FIRMS

Now Having Offices at the Exchange and Doing Business at the Yards.

The following live stock commission firms are members of the Fort Worth Live Stock Exchange and have their places of business in the Exchange Building:

Barse Live Stock Com. Co.
Campbell & Rosson L. S. Com. Co.
Cassidy-Southwestern L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Montague L. S. Com. Co.
Evans-Snider-Buel Co.
Frank Witherspoon Com. Co.
Geo. W. Saunders L. S. Com. Co.
Greer, Mills & Co.
Interstate Live Stock Com. Co.
National Live Stock Com. Co.
North Texas Live Stock Com. Co.
Russell-Plato Live Stock Com. Co.
Way-Ware Com. Co.

CHARGES FOR SELLING LIVE STOCK.

Rates Fixed by the Live Stock Exchange for Handling Stock.

The commission charges for selling and handling stock consigned to the Fort Worth market are fixed by the Live Stock Exchange and are as follows:

Cattle, 50 cents per head, but not more than $12 for a car load; calves, 25 cents per head, $12 for a single deck and $18 for double deck cars.

Hogs, 10 cents per head; $6 for single deck car and $10 for double deck.

Charges for sheep are the same as for hogs.

Yardage Charges.

The charges by the Stock Yards Company for yardage are fixed as follows:

Cattle, per head	25c
Calves, per head	15c
Hogs, per head	8c
Sheep, per head	5c

Prices charged for feed by the Stock Yards: Hay, 80c a bale; corn, $1 a bushel; oats, 50c a bushel; chops, $1.50 cwt.; bran, $1.30 cwt.; straw, 40c a bale.

Officers of the Exchange.

Officers and directors of the Live Stock Exchange are:

R. H. McNatt, president.
C. L. Ware, vice-president.
V. S. Wardlaw, secretary.
Marion Sansom, treasurer.

Directors: R. H. McNatt, C. L. Ware, C. L. Brown, D. Wyrick, O. E. Plato, J. W. Montague, A. F. Crowley, R. Barse, John Diggett.

FORT WORTH RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

These trains at T. & P. Passenger Station, foot of Main street:

Rock Island System.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Omaha and Mo. River	7:15 pm
9:00 pm	Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Col. Springs and Pueblo Fast Ex.	7:10 am
Depart East	DALLAS LINE.	Arrive East
7:40 am	Mail and Express	8:35 pm

FRISCO SYSTEM.

Red River, Texas & Southern Ry.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
11:15 am	K.C.&St. L. Mail&Ex.	2:55 pm

Ft. W. & R. G. Ry.

3:15 pm	Brownwood M. & Ex.	10:55 am
2:00 am	..... Mixed	6:00 am

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.

Depart.		Arrive.
9:45 am	Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo Mail & Ex	5:10 pm
8:40 pm	... Amarillo Ex ...	7:25 am

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Depart. North		Arrive. North
8:35 am	... "Katy Flyer" ...	7:45 pm
11:45 am	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago M. & Ex.	7:40 am
9:00 pm	Kansas City, St. Louis & Chicago Fast Ex...	5:10 pm
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:15 pm	Hou. & Gal. & San Antonio, "Katy Flyer"	8:10 am
8:30 pm	Houston Mail & Ex.	10:55 am
6:00 pm	Houston Mail & Ex.	8:15 pm

Cotton Belt Route.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:15 am	St. Louis & Mem. Ex	7:25 pm
2:05 pm	St. Louis Lt. via Dallas	1:50 pm
9:10 pm	Dallas, Mem. & St. L.	6:50 am

Texas & Pacific Railway

Depart. East		Arrive. East
7:45 am	St. Louis Cannon Ball	7:45 pm
11:00 am	St. Louis Mail & Ex	4:45 pm
8:30 am	....Dallas Local....	5:15 am
10:00 am	Dallas & Wea'fd Local	3:25 pm
2:05 pm	....Dallas Local....	1:50 pm
8:00 pm	....Dallas Local....	6:10 pm
3:45 pm	..Wills Point Local..	11:00 am
6:30 pm	St. Louis Mail & Ex.	9: am
Depart. West	Main Line West.	Arrive. West
8:20 pm	Colorado Mail & Ex..	7:00 am
3:30 pm	Weatherford Local..	9:45 am
9:45 am	..El Paso Express..	6:00 pm

Transcontinental Division via Sherman

Depart.		Arrive.
8:30 am	Texark. & St. Louis.	4:35 pm

International & Great Northern Ry.

Depart.		Arrive.
7:30 am	Houston & San An. Ex	8:55 pm
3:40 pm	Austin " " "	12:45 pm

These trains at Santa Fe Station, Cor. 15th and Jones:

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry

Depart. North		Arrive. North
7:50 am	K.C.&Chi. Mail&Ex.	9:00 pm
8:20 pm	K. C. & Chi. Fast Ex.	7:50 am
Depart. South		Arrive. South
8:00 am	Hou. & Gal. M. & Ex.	8:20 pm
9:10 pm	Hou. & San Antonio Gal. Mail & Ex.....	7:40 am

Houston & Texas Central Railroad.

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 am	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:00 pm
7:45 pm	Hou. & Gal. Mail & Ex	8:05 am
1:15 pm	....Ennis Mixed....	11:35 am

Go To The World's Fair

VIA

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY
TEXARKANA SHREVEPORT EL PASO NEW ORLEANS

Three fast trains daily—through chair cars and sleepers.

Call on or address.

E. P. TURNER, G. P. & T. A. DALLAS.
J. F. ZURN, C. P. & T. A. 615 Main St FORT WORTH

FOR THE
World's Fair
AT
ST. LOUIS
—THE—

Santa Fe

Has Arranged Four Special Rates:

A—SEASON TICKET—on sale April 15 to November 15; limit to return December 15.

B—SIXTY-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 25 to November 20; limit to return within sixty days, but not later than December 15.

C—FIFTEEN-DAY EXCURSION—tickets on sale April 27 to November 30; limit to return within fifteen days from date of sale, but not later than December 5.

D—COACH RATE—limit to 7 days for return. Date of sale May 31.

From	A	B	C	D
Galveston	$40.20	$33.50	$27.10	$17.00
Houston	37.85	31.55	25.65	16.55
Temple	35.80	29.80	24.35	15.68
Fort Worth	31.05	25.90	21.40	13.60
Dallas	30.65	25.55	21.15	13.40

From all stations on the SANTA FE the rates are proportionately low.

—ASK THE SANTA FE AGENT—

W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS.

FRISCO SYSTEM

...OFFERS...

CHOICE OF ROUTES

ELEGANT TRAINS.
Electric Fans and Berth Lights.
Observation Dining Cars.
MEALS A LA CARTE.

LOW RATES
...TO THE...
SUMMER RESORTS,
ALLOWING STOP-OVER AT ST. LOUIS.

For Full Information, address

W. A. TULEY,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS COMPANY
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

DAILY CAPACITY
[illegible]000 Cattle,
[illegible]0,000 Hogs,
[illegible]000 Sheep,
[illegible]000 Horses and Mules.

THIS IS YOUR MARKET
There is no reason to ship elsewhere.
"What's the use?"

...PACKERS...
Fort Worth Packing Co.
Armour & Company,
Swift & Company.

Facilities for handling Northern and Southern Cattle unsurpassed. If you investigate the markets before shipping, you will find the Fort Worth Market will net you more money.

W. B. KING, GEN'L MANAGER.
O. W. MATTHEWS, SEC'Y AND TREAS.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

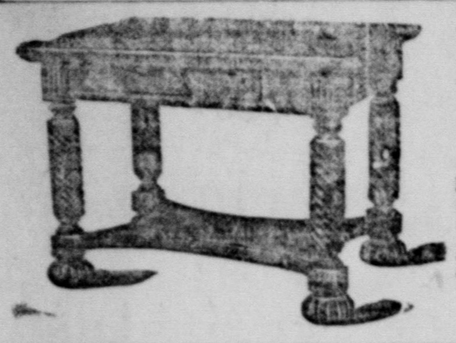
EVERYTHING MADE OF LEATHER

Used for Riding or Driving.

Are you in the market for a nice set of double harness? If so try our store. We never fail to please. We take great pains to satisfy our customers. We make and carry in stock the best goods. When we buy leather we call for the best make. We defy anyone to produce superior workmen to those employed by our firm. Our prices are reasonable—our goods are up-to-date and guaranteed.

KELLNER-DURRETT SADDLERY COMPANY

1613 MAIN STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX.



We make the price and sell the goods.

FURNITURE. CARPETS. MANTELS. AND STOVES.

Everything for your office or house on easy payments

ELLISON

FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.

704 and 706 Main St.
705 Houston St.

MONEY IN HOGS

There is money in hogs if you feed

Swift's Digester Tankage

Hog Feeders of the Corn Belt pronounce Swift's Digester Tankage the cheapest and best feed ever tried.

A day's rations cost less than 2 cents. It makes more market-toppers than all other feeds combined.

For particulars, write

Swift & Company

FORT WORTH, TEX.

THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

Places you in direct and instant communication with all important towns in Texas and Arkansas and many other states. Its use will often save you a fatiguing journey.

—TRY A ROUND TRIP TALK—

THE SOUTHWESTERN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO.

Olympia Skating Rink

1010 and 1012 Houston Street

FORT WORTH, TEXAS,

Ladies' Days—Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock, with expert teacher. Ladies with escorts only, Thursday evening, from 9 to 11.

Skating parties solicited, if notified a few days in advance. Everything orderly.

RUNS 40 TRAINS DAILY Between FORT WORTH AND DALLAS.

Cars leave from the business senter of both cities every hour, and on the hour from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cars pass by Union Depot, Fort Worth, and Santa Fe and Cotton Belt depots, Dallas.

DALLAS FT. WORTH

Shoe Sale

We have selected a number of our popular sellers consisting of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, the broken lines—not all sizes of any line, but you can be fitted in some one of them. Every pair will be extremely low priced.

Men's Oxfords

$6.00 Hanans.....$4 95
$5.00 Hanans.....$4 45
$3.50 Value.....$2 75
$3.00 Value.....$2 15

The Famous

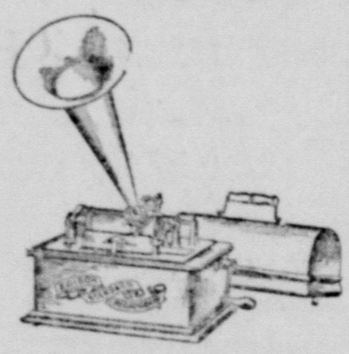
HOTEL WORTH,

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Stockmen's Headquarters. First Class Central Location. Stock Yards Cars Pass Our Doors.

Mrs. W. P. Hardwick, O. P. Haney } Managers

The Edison Phonograph



Best Talking Machine on the Market

Do not conflict the Edison Phonograph with other so-called talking machines. Each genuine Edison Phonograph and Moulded Record bears on it the stamp of "EDISON." You can not be deceived.

Full line of Machines and Records at

CUMMINGS, SHEPHERD & CO

700 Houston, St., Fort Worth.

PROFESSIONAL.

To Live Stock Shippers

I make a specialty of adjusting and prosecuting claims for damages against railroads, for stock injured in transit. If you are interested, write to me.

W. R. BOOTH, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Popular Advertising.

Advertisements under this head, of wants, for sale, to lease, etc., will be printed at a charge of 1 cent a word for the first insertion and ½ cent a word for each insertion thereafter. An average of 6½ words make a line.

LOST—One red dehorned bull, strayed from Floyd's pasture one mile north of Fort Worth stock yards. Finder please return to Campbell Bros. & Rosson, Fort Worth stock yards, and receive liberal reward.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on farms and ranches by W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nine-room modern residence, with large hall, lot 100x200, southwest part of Fort Worth City, barn, servants house and fruit trees. Would take about 150 acres bottom land in part trade, not over $15 per acre, within short distance of Fort Worth, balance easy terms. M. 7, Reporter Pub. Co.

S. T. BIBB & CO., Phone 147, 1004 Main street, Coal, Grain and Hay.

The Shepherd And His Flock

In preparing to fatten sheep and lambs I prefer strong, thrifty, mature stock, then should separate lambs from sheep, says a Maine farmer in American Agriculturist. Any bucks or weaklings should be put in separate pens. They need dry, comfortable quarters and not too many in a flock. If crowded, the stronger ones are sure to rob the weak or timid.

In feeding to fatten I use good hay, with an occasional feed of rough hay or straw. Feed with regularity and all that will be eaten up cleanly, but do not overfeed. In feeding all poor hay the grain ration about balances the poor hay, and the flock makes practically no gain.

Lambs will readily learn to eat oats, meal and shorts when taken away from the sheep, but care must be used, as sometimes a few will stand back and not touch the grain. I have often found it necessary to gently push them up to the feed racks and in exceptional cases have been obliged to put grain in the mouths of obstinate lambs, but have never failed to have all eating in a few days.

The best feed for lambs at first is a mixture of oats, meal and shorts, with perhaps a little linseed meal. When they get to feeding well, gradually work in corn until they are taking all the solid feed they will stand. Good, hardy, strong sheep will take a clear corn ration, beginning lightly and increasing. Keep in view the matter of not overfeeding, which is liable to cause scouring or getting "off their feed."

Old, thin sheep should be fed in about the same way as lambs, but fifteen years or more in the sheep business convince me that feeding poor stock is a doubtful experiment at best.

The Dog Nuisance.

There is but one condition against which the mutton raiser of the southwest complains, the dog nuisance, says Farm and Ranch of Dallas, Tex. Against this he does not complain bitterly. It is now a mere matter of course. The progressive mutton grower builds a dog proof fence to begin. The unprogressive builds after a time or quits the business. For different reasons the hog grower follows the same line of action. In some unsettled sections the dogs are so far apart as to permit sheep to live without the protection afforded by a fence, but such localities are few.

Hampshire Down Sheep.

The Hampshire is one of the oldest of the English down breeds, standing next to the Southdown in that particular, says Farm and Live Stock Journal. It is also the largest of these breeds except the Oxford down, which is a more recent creation. The Hampshire is credited with being a main factor in founding the Oxford, the Cotswold furnishing the balance of the combination. However that may be, there is no reason to doubt the good qualities of the Hampshire. It has a vigorous constitution, a fine conformation, a splendid fleece of medium wool, noted for its strength of fiber, good length and fine quality. The Hampshire ewe is very prolific.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP.

Know Your Breed.

It is a mistake to conclude that a sheep is a sheep and that Merino and Shropshire can be handled in the same way, no matter how they differ in constitution, temperament, food requirements, etc.

The Shropshire Show.

So great is the exhibit of Shropshire sheep at the royal show of England that at the last general meeting of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' association a resolution was passed that the council be requested to appoint two judges, one for the males and the other for the females.

Small Flocks Pay.

A small flock of sheep can be kept with but small expense, and whether wool is high or low the check their wool brings in the spring is about clear profit, to say nothing of the feasts of roast lamb and mutton chops the home table has held during the year. Then the increase sold, whether as dressed meat on the local market or as live sheep to be shipped, will bring in quite a snug sum. It is hard for us to conceive of a farm upon which a small flock of sheep will not pay.—Wool Markets and Sheep.

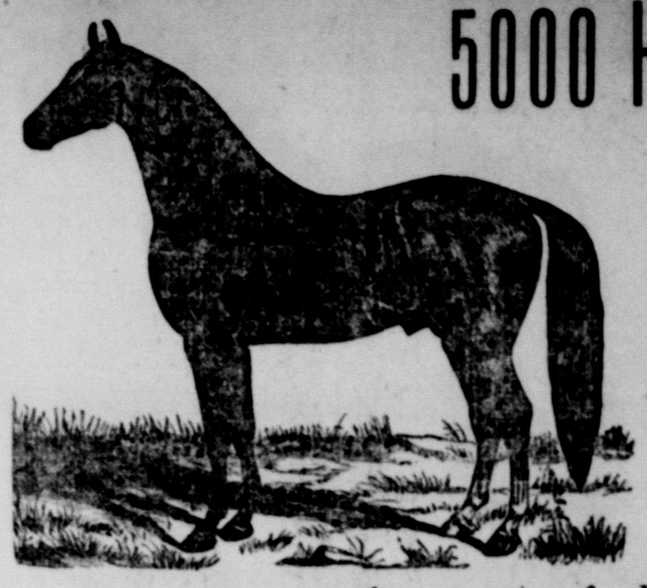
PASTURE FOR SWINE.

The Animals Thrive on the Right Kind of Grasses.

I believe that greater returns for the amount invested can be obtained from grazing hogs through the summer than from grazing any other kind of live stock, says a Kentucky breeder in American Agriculturist. There must be sown the right kind of grasses to get the best results. First and foremost as a hog pasture is clover. I keep a plot coming on all of the time for the hogs. Do not wait until one set of clover has perished before sowing another. These fields need not be very large if they are judiciously managed. The hogs should have access only to a small part at a time.

Two years ago I purchased eighty hogs, averaging about ninety pounds each, in the early spring. I gave them access to clover pasture, with a slight mixture of other grasses. Sept. 1 these hogs were weighed before being put in the feed pen. They had gained about seventy-five pounds each on grass alone that summer. Stock hogs being worth 7 cents per pound that year, it will readily be seen that they made a gain of $5.25 per head with no feed other than grass.

5000 Horses and Mules



—AT—

AUCTION

—AT THE—

Fort Worth Stock Yards

FOR ONE WEEK,

Sept. 19 to 24.

I want your consignments of all kinds and classes of Horses and Mules, as there will be more buyers than ever gathered at a sale in the South.

Sale Commences September 19th, and continues one week. For full information write

J. K. BRUCE,

Care Stock Yards Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

CONCERNING HOG HOUSES.

Sunlight and Ventilation Are of Prime Importance.

I should say to those contemplating building hog houses, do not wait any longer, for you can build a cheap one, if necessary, said James Fisher before the Wisconsin institute. A hog house should be constructed so the hogs can be fed away from the nest.

I like the feeding floor outside, where the sunlight can get at it, surrounded by a tight fence of upright boards three and a half feet high, as it affords a shelter from the cold winds. We hear much about sunlight and ventilation in our stables, and they are just as essential in our hogpens. Shut out sunlight and fresh air and there is no feeder so skilled in feeding or compounding a ration that will give you results that can be had from fresh air and sunlight accompanying the ration.

I have tried many hog houses and have found the one I will try to describe to you the best and most convenient I now have on the farm.

We built a floor, putting a good foundation under it 48 by 16 feet facing the south. Then on the back half of this we built the hogpens, or, rather, the farrowing pens. These we made four feet high, all walls double boards, with paper between. Two-thirds of the roof is shingled. The south third is made up of doors opposite each pen, so that when open the direct rays of the sun enter every bit of the house. The pens are 6 by 8 feet. When partitioned this will make a pen that will hold eight sows.

The front pens are the same size, and they are also partitioned the same as the house. These we use for feeding. We also make a slope to the floor for proper drainage and a good fender eight inches from the floor and eight inches from the wall to protect sow from lying on pigs. Opposite each feeding place is a double door, small door at bottom to be open to let little pigs out on feeding floor, so they may take proper exercise and be fed away from sow a little extra. The single pen system is good if built so sunlight can enter, but it requires more work at feeding time if raising many pigs.

NOTES ON FEEDING

Cowpeas and soy beans are of great value for fattening hogs, says a correspondent of American Agriculturist. These plants afford feed for swine when they need a change from clover. Alfalfa may be fed green or it may be mown, cured and fed to them in the midwinter. Rape also has many friends among swine raisers, who make great claims as to results obtained from feeding it. I do not think there is any crop that will excel rye for winter pasture. It should be sown early and given a good start before winter sets in. There are times when it is not the best policy to let swine have access to rye. An occasional run on this forage, however, will bring good returns.

Cottonseed Meal For Pigs.

Cottonseed meal must be fed with great caution to pigs. In fact, most feeders insist that it should never form part of the swine ration. In some Alabama tests shotes averaging 143 pounds were not hurt by eating one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal daily per 100 pounds live weight for thirty-one days. It seems that the younger the pig the more susceptible he is to cottonseed meal poisoning.

Pea Hay For Mules.

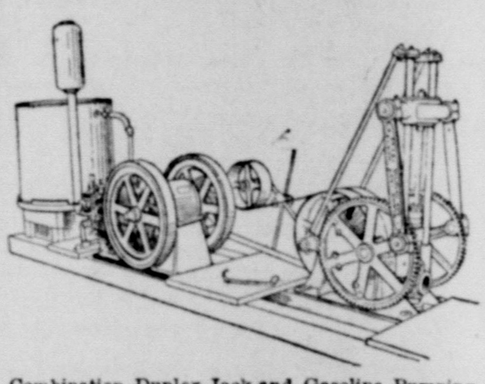
It is a common saying among mule feeders in Tennessee that the coat they can put on their mules through the use of pea hay enables them to obtain from $10 to $15 more for them than they would otherwise bring. The experience of so many large feeders, extending sometimes over a number of years, is good evidence of the value of pea hay in fattening mules, and it would also seem that it has no injurious effect on these animals.—Breeder's Gazette.

Food For Horses.

In preparing food for horses the opinion is nearly unanimous in favor of chopping hay and straw. Professor Sanborn fed two horses on cut hay for eighty-five days, and they gained ninety-nine pounds, but two others fed on uncut hay gained only sixty-two pounds, says American Cultivator. Then he reversed the feed for forty-eight days, during which the lot fed on cut hay gained seventy-two pounds, but the other lost five pounds. The test was with lucern and clover. The advantage in crushing grain for horses with good teeth and good digestion is not so marked, but with old horses and those with bad digestion it is a necessity. Cooking food is not so popular as it was a few years ago. Potatoes and swedes are improved by cooking, but carrots and mangolds are not.

Sorghum as a Forage Crop.

The value of sorghum for forage has only of recent years begun to be understood. Both as pasturage and as hay it furnishes a very large amount of feed, and especially for pasturage it is not equaled by any of the other annual forage plants in amount of feed produced. Unfortunately it cannot be planted early and is not available for pasture until July and August, when permanent pasture is most likely to be poor, and a field of sorghum can be used to great advantage to supplement such pasture. Under some conditions it is fatally injurious to stock, and its use for pasturage when injured by drought or perhaps frost cannot be said to be safe. For soiling this objection does not hold if it is allowed to stand for a few hours after being cut.—Farmer's Advocate.



Combination Duplex Jack and Gasoline Pumping Outfit for Wells 35 to 1000 feet deep.

ALAMO IRON WORKS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

This PUMPE

PUMPS

from wells 1000 ft. deep. Pretty good, eh?

Well, we have sold a bunch of them that do it, and do it easy that.

Blow in 2 cents on and get our ideas on the most serviceable outfit for you. Remember for the past 30 years we have been making pumping machinery for all conditions. Guess we ought to know something about it. Ask for Circular D.

The Best Thing On Earth

CRESCENT STOCK FOOD.

Less price than any stock food made. We absolutely guarantee a net profit to the consumer. This food is now being manufactured at Fort Worth, Texas, from the largest stock-food plant in the south. Put up in tin pails.

We also manufacture IDEAL MIXTURE, a Balanced Ration for Stock. $20 a ton, f. o. b. Fort Worth.

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